



Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District Council

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR  
1964

ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.



Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District Council

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## Corrigenda

Page 3 line 9 from bottom of page. for "10 families" read "19 families"  
" 3 " 8 " " " " " "one family" read "ten families"  
" 33 " 16 " top of page. for "except" read "accept".



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PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

(as at May 1964)

Chairman - Councillor R. Browne

Vice-Chairman - Councillor F. W. Warren

Ex-Officio - Councillor R. L. Elliott, J.P.  
(Chairman of the Council)

Members

Councillor G. E. Gouldsmith

Councillor C. A. Hurrell

Councillor C. R. L. Reed

Councillor Mrs. F. M. L. Richards

Councillor D. M. A. Willis

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STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Rosetta Barker  
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

\*Chief Public Health Inspector

R. G. Goodbody

\*Additional Public Health Inspector

J. C. Clayden  
(appointed March 1964)

Clerical

Mrs. J. Fugeman  
(Resigned November 1964)

Mrs. M. J. Davidson  
(Appointed November 1964)

Rodent Operator

R. Ross-Shiells

- \*Holds
- 1) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute  
and Sanitary Inspectors Examination  
Joint Board
  - 2) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute  
for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods

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Telephone  
Shoreham-by-Sea 4242

Public Health Department  
St. Wilfrid's,  
Ham Road,  
Shoreham-by-Sea

August 1965

To the Chairman and Members  
of Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1964.

The mid-year Home Population as estimated by The Registrar General was 18,050 persons, this being 360 more than the previous year. Births numbered 225 as compared with 264 in 1963. There were 178 deaths from all causes (203 in 1963) and the number of deaths of infants under one year was 3 this being the same number as in the previous year. Accidents were the causes of death in 7 cases and of these 5 were motor vehicle accidents. There were 3 suicides (6 in 1963). Cancer deaths totalled 38 being the same number as in 1963. Tuberculosis was the cause of 2 deaths. There were no deaths as a result of pregnancy, childbirth or abortion.

The incidence of Infectious Disease was low. There was only one Primary notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis as compared with 5 in 1963. Of the 57 notifications of Infectious Disease 36 related to persons who had been admitted to Southlands Hospital from adjacent districts.

I mention as I also did in my Annual Report for 1963, the very considerable amount of food which was voluntarily surrendered during the year. In 1964 the amount was 3 tons 2 cwts. About one-third of this was due to breakdown of refrigerators. The reasons for the surrender of the remainder included damage to tins, containers etc. in the factory or en route to the retailer.

During the year 10 families were rehoused by the Council. Of these one family was from the Council's ordinary waiting list and nine were from slum clearance areas. At the 31st. December 1964 there were 60 families living in slum clearance areas, 6 of them in houses represented by the then Medical Officer of Health in 1958.

I wish to refer to the lack of attention to the importance of good ventilation on the maintenance of health. In private building approval is not required from the Minister as

to size of rooms so houses are being built with smaller and smaller rooms. Houses are now advertised for sale with "3rd. bedroom 45sqft" In recent years lower ceiling heights have been permitted so with the combination of lower ceiling heights and smaller floor area the cubic capacity of the room is seriously reduced. The only control of size of rooms is that contained in the overcrowding provisions of the Housing Act 1957 but this can only operate retrospectively after the buildings are erected and occupied and in any case over-crowding is permissible far beyond the limits recommended by those practising preventive medicine. Another similar undesirable trend from the health aspect is the addition to houses of loggias which has recently become so fashionable. Rooms with french windows and no other means of ventilation are opening on to loggias so that when the french window is closed (as it often is except in the hottest weather) the room is virtually sealed off from the external air. and one often finds the openable windows in the loggias also closed. In such enclosed rooms and in those of insufficient cubic capacity we are breathing in each other's germs and the conditions are present for the spread of tuberculosis and other respiratory infections.

Other points that seem to be overlooked in the building of houses is the usefulness of a room and the fact that young children grow up. One sees rooms where the shape, position of doors and windows do not allow a satisfactory arrangement of furniture. Also positioning of the window sometimes leaves a 'dead end' as regards light and ventilation. Again the small rooms permit of only bunk beds: these rooms may be too small even for young children, but even they are not, how are the children to manage when they become teenagers and want to have an ordinary bed, furniture and other possessions in their rooms.

I wish to express my thanks to the Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee for their support, to the Treasurer, Surveyor and Housing Manager for having kindly provided me with data for my Report, and to the staff of my Department especially Mr. Goodbody, Chief Public Health Inspector.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

*Rosetta Barker*

Medical Officer of Health.

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND STATISTICS

Shoreham-by-Sea is on the south coast, midway between Brighton and Worthing. Flowing down from Bramber in the North, the River Adur bounds the town on its west side; winding under the Norfolk Bridge, it then flows eastwards until it again turns southwards at Kingston. In this way, the river cuts off, from Shoreham town, the shingle beach south of the Adur.

The town possesses two main public recreation areas, namely, Buckingham Park and the Adur Recreation Ground.

Buckingham Park comprising 38 acres, is situated at the foot of the Downs north of the town. It is a public park and provides amenities for general sports and recreational activities.

The Adur Recreation Ground is situated on the west side of the River Adur, near the Norfolk Bridge. This comprises 24 acres on part of which playing facilities are provided.

The town is mainly residential. Industrial hereditaments form .71% in number of all hereditaments and 13.4% of total rateable value of all hereditaments.

The District is divided into six wards for local government electoral purposes. Five of the wards are each represented by three Councillors. The sixth ward is represented by two Councillors.

### GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	..	..	..	..	..	3,119
Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year Home Population	..	..	..	..	..	18,050
Density of population: persons per acre	..	..	..	..	..	5.79
Rateable Value as at 31st. December, 1963	.	.	.	.	.	£1,050,054
Rateable Value as at 31st. December, 1964	.	.	.	.	.	£1,102,043
Sum represented by penny rate at 1.4.64.	..	..	..	..	..	£4495
Number of inhabited houses at 1.4.64.	..	..	..	..	..	5729



## VITAL STATISTICS - 1964

These vital statistics are calculated on Estimated Mid-Year Home Population of 18,050.

### Live Births

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	107	102	209
Illegitimate	..	..	9	7	16
			<u>116</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>225</u>
Rate per 1000 population					12.5
Rate after applying Area Comparability Factor					13

Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births) 7.1

### Stillbirths

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	3	1	4
Illegitimate	..	..	-	-	-
			<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Rate per 1000 total live and still births					17

### Total Live and Still Births

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	110	103	213
Illegitimate	..	..	9	7	16
			<u>119</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>229</u>

The area comparability factors for use with crude birth and death rates contain adjustments for boundary changes and make allowances for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that of England and Wales as a whole. In addition, the death rate comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area.

Infant Deaths (i.e. deaths under one year)

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	1	2	3
Illegitimate	..	..	-	-	-
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	13
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	14
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	0.0
<u>Neonatal Mortality Rate</u> (i.e. deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	9
<u>Early Neonatal Mortality Rate</u> (i.e. deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	4.4
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (i.e. stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and stillbirths)	22
<u>Maternal Mortality</u> (including abortion)	
Number of Deaths	0
Rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths	0.0

Infant Mortality

There were 3 deaths of infants under one year during 1964. The particulars are given below:

<u>Age at death</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
12 hours	F	Pulmonary Syndrome of Newborn
2 weeks	F	1a. Meconium Ileus b. Pancreatic dysfunction 2. Mongolism.
1 month	M	1a. Broncho-Pneumonia

The number of infant deaths was the same as for 1963.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1964 IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF SHOREHAM-BY-SEA

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
					1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75 and over																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M F	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -	1 -

[illegible]



Crude Death Rate 9.8      Adjusted Death Rate 8.7

Number of deaths from Cancer 38

The causes of death listed on the previous two pages are according to the International Statistical Classification of Causes of Death. It will be seen that certain numbers are omitted from the list and this means that no deaths of Shoreham-by-Sea residents were allocated to the particular cause headings. Below is shown the cause headings to which no deaths of Shoreham residents were allocated in 1964.

- 2. Tuberculosis, other
- 3. Syphilitic disease
- 4. Diphtheria
- 5. Whooping Cough
- 6. Meningococcal Infections
- 7. Acute Poliomyelitis
- 8. Measles
- 22. Influenza
- 28. Nephritis and Nephrosis
- 30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion
- 31. Congenital malformations
- 36. Homicide and operations of war.

#### Comparative Statistics, 1964

The area comparability factor enables the adjusted birth rate and the adjusted death rate for one area to be compared with the the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area and with the crude rate for England and Wales. Below is shown the adjusted birth rate and the adjusted death rate for Shoreham-by-Sea and the comparable crude rates for England and Wales. A number of other statistical data are also given.

	<u>Shoreham by-Sea</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
Birth Rate	13.0	18.4
Death Rate	8.7	11.3
Infant Mortality Rate	13.0	20.0
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.0	0.25
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate	0.11	0.05
Death Rate from Cancer	2.1	2.2



## PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health.

Anthrax	Paratyphoid Fever
Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Pneumonia (Acute)
Dysentery	Poliomyelitis
Encephalitis (infective)	Puerperal Pyrexia
Encephalitis (post-infectious)	Relapsing Fever
Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever
Food Poisoning (or suspected Food Poisoning)	Smallpox
Malaria	Tuberculosis
Measles	Typhoid Fever
Meningococcal Infection	Typhus
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Whooping Cough

Below is a list of the diseases notified during 1964 and the number of notifications of each received.

Food Poisoning .. ..	1
Measles .. ..	8
Meningococcal Meningitis ..	2
Paratyphoid .. ..	1
Pneumonia .. ..	1
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	34
Scarlet Fever .. ..	9
Tuberculosis .. ..	1

### Food Poisoning

The notification of Food Poisoning relates to a person resident in Shoreham who worked at a factory outside the District where there was an outbreak of Food Poisoning following a canteen meal. Information about this outbreak was received from the Medical Officer of Health of the District concerned. There were two other cases but notifications for these were not received since these persons did not seek medical advice. The organism isolated was *Clostridium Welchii*.

### Paratyphoid

The notification of Paratyphoid was from Southlands Hospital in respect of a patient admitted from an adjacent district.

### Puerperal Pyrexia

The 34 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were associated with hospital confinements. Only one of the patients was a Shoreham resident.

### Esch. Coli. O Group 26 B 6

An outbreak of this infection occurred in a Residential Nursery in Shoreham-by-Sea. 7 infants were found to have the infection and were admitted to Foredown Isolation Hospital where they remained till they were free from infection. Disinfection of the Nursery was carried out.

### Smallpox

The Public Health (Ships) Amendment Regulations 1963 recommend that a passenger coming into this country from an area where smallpox is endemic, who does not hold a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox be kept under surveillance for 14 days from the date of leaving the endemic area.

In 1964 particulars of two such passengers were received from the Port Medical Officer, Southampton and surveillance was carried out.

### Typhoid

Surveillance and investigation were carried out in respect of 4 persons arriving back in Shoreham-by-Sea having been in contact with the disease elsewhere. In 3 cases the persons had been passengers on a ship and the other person had been visiting Austria.

### Meningococcal Meningitis

The notifications were from Southlands Hospital in respect of two patients admitted from an adjacent district.

### Salmonella Infection

Information was received about two Shoreham residents who were suffering from Salmonella infection and had been admitted to hospitals outside the District. The organisms isolated in these cases were Salmonella meleagridis and Salmonella derby respectively.

## Tuberculosis

There was one Primary notification of Tuberculosis in a female aged 18 years.

A Primary notification relates to a person who had not been notified previously in the district of any other authority.

There were 4 inward transfers of Tuberculosis and 3 outward transfers.

Two deaths occurred from Respiratory Tuberculosis and one person who was suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis was certified as dying from another cause.

## Visit of Mass Radiography Unit to Shoreham

The Mass Radiography Unit from Portsmouth visited Shoreham-by-Sea in September 1964 and I am indebted to the Medical Director of the Unit for the following information:

Number X-Rayed in Shoreham	..	..	2,570
Number in whom Pulmonary Tuberculosis was found	..	..	16
Number in whom Carcinoma of the bronchus was found	..	..	11

Bacteriological Examination. As an aid to diagnosis and for the detection of carriers of pathogenic organisms, bacteriological examinations are carried by the Public Health Laboratory Service. During 1964, sixty-one specimens were submitted for examination and below is a list of the pathogenic organisms isolated.

Salmonella isolated from 3 specimens  
Clostridium Welchii isolated from 2 specimens  
Esch. Coli isolated from 8 specimens

## International Certificates of Vaccination

International Certificates of Vaccination are required to be stamped by the local authority and this stamping is carried out in the Public Health Department.

During 1964 the number of Certificates received for stamping from Shoreham-by-Sea residents was 284.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS IN AGE GROUPS - 1964

DISEASE	Under 1 year	1 - year	2 - years	3 - years	4 - years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over	Age unknown	TOTALS
Food Poisoning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Paratyphoid	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	19	1	1	1	34
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS	1	2	3	1	5	6	1	17	20	1	1	1	57



# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

## WATER SUPPLY

The Brighton Corporation supplies all the houses in the District except for one property which receives its water supply from another Water Board.

I am indebted to Mr. Needham Green, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Brighton Corporation Waterworks Engineer for the following information about the water supply to the District during 1964.

1. The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quantity and quality.
2. Bacteriological examinations of both raw and treated waters were made at weekly intervals in the department's laboratory except in certain instances where bacteriological pollution was present in the raw waters when samples of both raw and chloraminated waters were examined daily. The total number of raw and treated water samples examined from each of the Pumping Stations together with a summary of the bacteriological results is given below:

Number of samples examined	No. showing presence of Coliform organisms in 100 ml. or less	No. showing presence of Faecal Coli in 100 ml. or less	No. showing Coliform organisms absent from 100 ml.
1670	153	66	1517

Colony counts at 22°C. after 3 days and 37°C. after one days incubation were generally low in number. Only one sample of treated water out of a total of 979 samples examined showed the presence of coliform organisms. This sample was taken from Shoreham Pumping Station.

Abbreviated chemical analyses were carried out at weekly intervals throughout the year on all raw waters and general chemical and mineral examination has been made each month.

In addition to the foregoing 2,049 daily samples from taps at fixed points on the district have been examined bacteriologically the results of which have shown the chloraminated waters going to supply to be of the highest standard of purity.

Bacteriological and abbreviated chemical examinations have also been carried out on 1,009 samples of water from service reservoirs. Of this total 6 samples showed the presence of coliform organisms, 4 of which were not confirmed on repeat sampling within 24 hours. A total number of 5,703 samples were examined in the department's laboratory during the year.

3. Since all the water is obtained from the chalk, there is little likelihood of any plumbo-solvent action, and no evidence of such action is apparent.
4. Chlorination with post-ammoniation of all raw waters is practised continuously with the exception of the Pumping Stations at Patcham, Mile Oak, Sompting and Lewes Road where super and de-chlorination is utilised before the addition of ammonia to form chloramine in the final treated water.

In the event of any raw water showing evidence of bacterial pollution, sampling is increased to daily intervals and a survey of the catchment area is made in an effort to find the cause of such pollution. In addition, if it is considered necessary, appropriate adjustments of gas dosages are made.

The fluoride content of the water is negligible.

The supply in Shoreham-by-Sea is direct to the houses.

The result of chemical analysis of a sample of water taken at one of the pumping stations is given on the next page.

In 1964 the Brighton Corporation made byelaws for preventing waste, undue consumption, misuse or contamination of water supplied by them.

# RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF SAMPLE OF WATER

Sample Ref No: P.5668

From: Sompting Pumping Station. Raw

Sample taken by: Mr. S. C. Warren                      on: 30th December, 1964

## Bacteriological Examination

Bacteria. Colonies per ml.	MPN/100 ml	
Nutrient Agar at 20°C. 3 days	48	Coliforms 0
Nutrient Agar at 37°C. 1 day	0	E.Coli 0

## Physical Characters

Colour (Hazen)	3	Taste	Normal
Turbidity	clear	Odour	Nil

## Chemical Analysis (Expressed in mgm. per Litre)

pH.	7.4	Total Hardness(CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	228.0
Alkalinity (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	186.0	Total Solids(dried at 180°C.)	310.0
Chlorides (Cl)	24.1	Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	8.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	Nil	Calcium (Ca)	82.2
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	0.030	Magnesium (Mg)	2.4
Nitrite Nitrogen (N)	Nil	Sodium (Na)	14.4
Oxidised Nitrogen (N)	6.0	Potassium (K)	0.9
Oxygen Absorbed(3 hr. at 27°C.)	0.12	Sulphate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	15.2
Temporary Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	186.0	Conductivity(u mho)	420
Permanent Hardness ( " )	42.0	Syn. Detergent	Nil

## Remarks

### Probable Combination of Mineral Constituents

CaCO <sub>3</sub>	186.0	mgm/lt.	
CaSO <sub>4</sub>	21.5	"	"
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	18.0	"	"
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	9.4	"	"
NaCl	9.2	"	"
NaNO <sub>3</sub>	36.4	"	"
SiO <sub>2</sub>	8.0	"	"
TOTAL	288.5	"	"

Signed: S. C. Warren

Chemist and Bacteriologist.



A. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

B. COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

- A. The services in connection with sewerage and sewage disposal and with refuse collection and disposal are the responsibility of the Surveyor.

The sewage from the Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District either gravitates or is pumped to a large underground storage tank holding a million gallons at the extreme end of Dolphin Road, (eastern end); the tank is connected by a 45" diameter sewer to the Portslade and Southwick Outfall Sewage Board's sea outfall which it joins in Albion Street, Southwick, and extends under the harbour and for a distance out to the sea from the foreshore of approximately 1,000 feet.

The tank is discharged twice every twenty-four hours through this outfall together with sewage from Southwick, Portslade, and a small part of Hove. The discharge takes place during a period of approximately two hours commencing one and a half hours after each high water. Apart from rough screening no treatment of the sewage takes place.

The Council have approved a scheme to increase the capacity of the existing system on Shoreham Beach, to meet the needs of future development in the North Eastern area of this locality.

Practically all the premises in the District are on main drainage. A number of cesspools do exist in the District. The premises drained by them are mainly residential properties on Shoreham Beach, but a few industrial premises also are drained by cesspools. The cesspools are emptied by means of a mechanical cesspool emptier, this service being provided by the Council on request.

- B. There is a weekly collection of house refuse. It is taken to the Refuse Disposal Plant at Halewick Lane, Sompting, which is jointly used by the Worthing Rural District Council, the Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District Council, the Southwick Urban District Council and the Portslade Urban District Council. At the Plant the refuse is discharged from the vehicles into a hopper and from this it passes on to a moving belt. As the belt moves on, salvageable materials are separated out and the residue is taken to pulverisers. The pulverised material is deposited in layers in the Halewick valley.

Dustbins are provided and maintained by the householder.



# PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The purpose of this Act is "to make permanent provision for preventing loss of food by infestation".

Below is a summary of the work carried out during 1964 in the investigation of complaints of rodent infestation and in the treatment of infested premises.

No. of complaints received .. .. 246

No. of visits by Rodent Operator .. 2340

	1 Local Authority	2 Dwelling houses	3 Business and Other	Total 1,2,3,	Agri- cult.
No. of properties in Local Authority's District	22	5823	1338	7183	15
No. of properties inspected	16	234	57	307	5
No. of properties found to be infested by rats	14	183	44	241	5
No. of properties found to be infested by mice	1	29	12	42	-
No. of infested properties treated	26	326	87	439	7
No. of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act:					
a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
b) Structural Work i.e. proofing	-	-	-	-	-
No. of "Block" control schemes carried out	5				

A number of business and other premises regularly use the Council's services for rodent control and for this a charge is made. A free service is given in respect of private dwellings.

Wasps' nests. During the year 6 wasps' nests were destroyed. A charge of 5s. Od. is made for each wasp nest.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS 1936 AND 1961

Drainage 86 complaints were received concerning defective or obstructed drains and 287 visits were made in connection therewith. 31 informal notices were served and in 5 cases it was necessary to follow this with a Statutory Notice.

Dustbins Dustbins are supplied and maintained by the householder and failure to maintain dustbins in a proper state of repair gives rise to a nuisance.

During 1964 complaints received numbered 31, and 77 visits were made in connection with defective dustbins.

19 informal notices were served relating to the provision of new dustbins and these were complied with.

### Cleansing of Verminous Premises

Houses During the year 20 houses comprising 61 rooms were found to be infested with fleas or bed-bugs and were disinfested. 12 houses were treated for other insect infestations.

Infested houses are treated with liquid insecticides or gammexane smoke according to circumstances.

The houses and furniture of prospective tenants of Council houses are examined where necessary for the presence of vermin and treated as above.

Other Premises 32 other premises comprising 116 rooms were treated for insects. The treatments carried out under this heading were mainly for cockroaches.

Insecticides used were pybuthrin, gammexane, and insecticidal lacquer.

Offensive Trades The Public Health Act, 1936 schedules certain offensive trades and no person shall establish any of these trades without the consent of the Local Authority. The trades scheduled are those of blood boiler, blood drier, bone boiler, fat extractor, fat melter, fellmonger, glue maker, gut scraper, rag and bone dealer, size maker, soap boiler tallow melter, tripe boiler.

There is one Offensive Trade business in the District and the Council has made Byelaws which provide for the regulation of the conduct of this business. This firm in addition to its Offensive Trade business, processes feathers in the same part of the premises. This process is not a scheduled offensive trade

and therefore does not come under the provisions of the Offensive Trade Byelaws.

During 1964 many complaints of offensive odours, alleged to have emanated from these premises from the processing of feathers, were received. Most of the emissions were of short duration and were not noticeable when investigated shortly after the complaint was received.

Public Conveniences The Council provides and/or maintain public conveniences at 8 sites situated at the following places:

1. Buckingham Park	Males and Females
2. The Beach Lido	" " "
3. The Cemetary	" " "
4. Kingston Beach	" " "
5. Middle Street Car Park	" " "
6. The Red Lion	Males only
7. The Schooner	" "
8. Surrey Street	" "

Washing facilities with hot and cold water are provided at those in Middle Street. Wash hand basins with cold water supplies only are provided at Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Public Swimming Baths There are no public swimming baths in the District, but at the King's Manor Secondary Modern Girls' School there is an open air swimming pool for the use of the schoolchildren. The pool is supplied with main water. The purification of the water in the pool is carried out by a process of filtration and chlorination.

During the year one sample of the pool water was submitted for bacteriological examination and was found to be satisfactory.

#### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

This Act makes provisions in respect of the control of noise and vibration with a view to their abatement. 10 complaints alleging noise nuisance were received during the year and these were investigated. The alleged sources of the noise included noise arising from motor vehicles repairs, extraction fans, panel beating, exhaust steam, and the use of various types of machinery. In 3 cases the nuisance was not confirmed and in the other cases advice was given and requests made for the lessening or discontinuance of the noise.



### PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

This Act requires that no person shall keep a pet shop except under the authority of a licence granted by the local authority. Before a licence is granted certain conditions must be complied with.

The number of licences to keep a Pet Shop in the District is three, there having been no changes during the year. No infringement of the conditions of the licence was found.

### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951

This Act is designed to secure the use of "clean" filling materials in upholstered and other articles which are stuffed or lined. Under this Act it is unlawful in the course of business to use filling materials to which the Act applies, in any form of upholstery, the stuffing or lining of toys, baby carriages etc. except on premises registered by a local authority. It is also an offence to sell or expose for sale on any premises any article containing filling material to which the Act applies, which does not comply with standards of cleanliness laid down.

One factory in the District is registered for the use of filling materials.

### HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT 1952

This Act prohibits the sale or letting of electric fires, gas fires, or oil heaters, which are not fitted with such fireguards as are prescribed by the Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations, 1953.

During the year 29 heating appliances were examined in the shops and were found satisfactorily equipped with fireguards and marked with the appropriate British Standard Specification mark.

### CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

During the year 28 complaints were received concerning smoke or dust alleged to emanate from the chimneys of industrial premises.

60 observations were made in respect of smoke or dust emissions. 3 informal notices were served in respect thereof and these were complied with.

119 visits were made to boiler houses etc., and advice was necessary in the majority of cases.

## CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

The number of caravans situated in the District in 1964 were as follows:

1. No. of individual caravans	..	1
2. No. of caravan sites	..	1
No. of caravans on this site	..	18

74 visits were made in respect of caravans and caravan sites under the provisions of the above Act. The caravan site is privately owned.

## Woodworm in Council Houses

The treatment of Council houses was continued during the year. Nine pre-war Council houses were treated initially and fifteen houses were given a secondary treatment. In addition, fourteen post-war houses were treated.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

and

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Section 47 and Section 1 respectively of the above-mentioned Acts provide for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

Fortunately, it was not necessary to invoke the provisions of either of these Acts during 1964.

## Mortuary

The Council provides a Public Mortuary at which there are facilities for post-mortem examination.

By arrangement with the respective Councils, bodies from Southwick Urban District and Chanctonbury Rural District are also received into the mortuary. During 1964 the number of bodies received into the mortuary from each District is shown below:

from Shoreham-by-Sea	..	..	39
from Southwick	..	..	14
from Chanctonbury	..	..	21

There were no National Assistance Act burials during 1964.

## Hairdressers and Barbers

In accordance with Section 77 of the Public Health Act 1961, a local authority may make Byelaws as to Hairdressers and Barbers, and your Council made application to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for his preliminary approval to the draft Byelaws submitted by the Council. These Byelaws were confirmed by the Minister and came into operation on 1st. March 1964.

The Byelaws are made for the purpose of securing -

- (a) the cleanliness of premises on which a hairdresser's or barber's business is carried on and of the instruments, towels, materials and equipment used therein, and
- (b) the cleanliness of the hairdressers or barbers working in such premises in regard to both themselves and their clothing

and in accordance with Sec. 77 it is the duty of the local authority to enforce byelaws made by them under this section.

There are 4 mens hairdressers and 13 ladies hairdressers known to the department in the District. Since the byelaws came into operation on the 1st. March 1964, 30 inspections have been made of these premises. A number of minor contraventions were found and these were remedied following informal action.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

A beginning was made in 1964 in a small way on health education of the public by means of a display of Health Education material at the enquiry counter of the Public Health Department in St. Wilfrid's. Peg boards were fixed to the walls of the waiting lobby and on these are displayed posters and leaflets etc. and bookmarks on a variety of subjects.

There is also a rotating display in the form of a lamp standard with a revolving shade holder on which is placed a shade bearing health messages. The topic for display is changed at intervals and the subjects covered have included food hygiene, Infectious Diseases, Home accidents, the care of the elderly and Smoking. Food Hygiene always takes a prominent place in the display and more especially in 1964 in view of the outbreak of typhoid in Aberdeen.

Individual health education is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors when carrying out their duties of inspection of food shops.

During the year lectures on the work of the Department were given to the student nurses at Southlands by the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector.



## FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

This Act makes provisions in connection with the following:

- Composition and labelling of food and drugs
- Food unfit for human consumption
- Hygiene in connection with sale, etc., of food to the public
- Milk and Dairies
- Provision and Regulation of Markets
- Registration of premises and licensing of vehicles etc., in connection with the sale of food
- Special provisions as to sale, etc., of particular food
- Slaughterhouses and Knackers yards

The Department has records in respect of 233 Food Premises in the District where the following food trades are carried on:

Bakehouses	6
Butchers	15
Confectionery shops and bakers	7
Fish (fried)	3
Fish (wet)	6
Food manufacturers	5
Greengrocery	12
Grocery	35
Ice-cream manufacture	8
Ice-cream - retail sales	58
Licensed premises and clubs	31
Milk Distributor	21
Off Licences	6
Preparation of manufacture of sausages etc.	24
Restaurants, cafes, etc.	
a) restaurants, cafes, snack bars, etc.	38
b) factory canteens	13
c) hospitals, nursing homes, hostels	8
d) schools	12
e) boarding houses	6
Sweet shops	23
Warehouses	4
Miscellaneous	5

Certain of the above premises are registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Act. These will be dealt with later in the report.

## FOOD COMPLAINTS

During 1964 seventeen complaints were received from residents who felt that they had been sold food which was unfit for human consumption. A full investigation was made of all these complaints and the vendors of the food in question were informed and invited to submit explanations. In four cases legal proceedings were taken and in one case legal proceedings were authorized but had not been taken by the end of the year. In five cases the complaints could not be substantiated and no action was taken. Two were dealt with by means of warnings to the vendors. In the remaining five cases no action was taken due to lack of sufficient evidence or for other reasons.

Powers to deal with food complaints are provided in the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 under Section 2 and Section 8. Section 2 provides that

Any person selling to the prejudice of the purchaser any food or drug which is not of the nature, or not of the substance, or not of the quality, of the food or drug demanded by the purchaser shall be guilty of an offence.

Section 8 provides that, subject to the provisions of this section, any person who-

- a) sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, or
- b) deposits with, or consigns to, any person for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale,

any food intended for, but unfit for, human consumption shall be guilty of an offence.

Below are the particulars of the cases in which the Council instituted legal proceedings, including one instituted in 1963 and heard in 1964:

<u>Offence</u>	<u>Result</u>
Sold a loaf of bread which was not of the substance of the article demanded by the purchaser in that it contained foreign matter which consisted of a mixture of hard dough compounds of iron and mineral grease contrary to Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	A fine of £20.0.0. plus £3.5.0. costs.



Offence

Result

Sold a doughnut which was not of the substance demanded by the purchaser in that it contained a piece of string approximately 7 inches long contrary to Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

A fine of £10.0.0.

Sold a steak and kidney pie which was not of the quality of the article demanded by the purchaser in that there were spots of mould on the surface of the meat contents contrary to Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Case Dismissed

Sold a steak and kidney pie which was not of the quality of the article demanded by the purchaser in that there was mould on the pastry and on the meat contents contrary to Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

A fine of £5.0.0.

Sold a cornish pasty which was not of the quality of the article demanded by the purchaser in that it was unfit for human consumption contrary to Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

A fine of £25.0.0.

Sold a box of chocolates which was not of the quality of the article demanded by the purchaser in that there was a moth larva in the box of chocolates and certain of the chocolates had been affected by the activities of the moth larva contrary to Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Hearing of case will  
be in 1965.

## Section 9 (Examination and seizure of suspected food)

An authorised officer of a council may at all reasonable times examine any food intended for human consumption which has been sold, or is offered or exposed for sale, or is in the possession of, or has been deposited with or consigned to, any person for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, and, if it appear to him to be unfit for human consumption, may seize it and remove it in order to have it dealt with by a justice of the peace.

No formal action was necessary under this Section, but requests were received from tradespeople for examination of suspected food. Below is the list of foods found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered.

	Ton	Cwt.	Qr.	lb.	Oz.
Canned and Prepacked Foods .. ..	2	4	1	5	14
Meat and Meat Products ..		10	1	5	0
Fish and Fish Products ..		8	0	2	15
	3	2	2	13	13

## Disposal of Unsound Food

Quantities of meat over 28lb. in weight are collected by a local firm for processing. Smaller quantities of meat and other condemned foods are taken, by arrangement with the Hove Corporation, to the destructor in Hove.

## Section 13 (Regulations as to Food Hygiene)

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, made under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, were made to ensure hygienic methods in the preparation, handling, transport, etc., of food.

The following is a list of the Regulations of which there were contraventions during the year. The number of contraventions for each Regulation is shown at the side.

Regulation 5 (Food business not to be carried on at insanitary premises, etc.) ..	1
Regulation 6 (Cleanliness of equipment, etc.) ..	5

Regulation 8 (Food to be protected from risk of contamination)	..	12
Regulation 9 (Personal Cleanliness)	..	3
Regulation 14 (Sanitary conveniences)	..	14
Regulation 16 (Wash hand basins to be provided)	..	10
Regulation 17 (First-aid materials to be provided)	..	4
Regulation 19 (Facilities for washing food and equipment)	..	2
Regulation 23 (Cleanliness and repair, etc. of food rooms)	..	17
Regulation 24 (Accumulation of refuse)	..	3
Regulation 26 (General requirements as to stalls)	..	1

Notices served under these Regulations related to defects in respect of the following:

Bakers	3	Sweet Shop	4
Butchers	8	Food Factory	1
Cafe Kitchen	8	Canteen Kitchen	1
Club	3	Licensed Premises	6
Dairy	1	Greengrocer	5
Grocer	6	Fish Shop	1

Seven complaints of unhygienic food handling, made by members of the public, were investigated and appropriate action taken.

### Registered Food Premises

Certain food premises have to be registered by the local authority in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. This Section provides that no premises shall be used for the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice-cream, or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale, or the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale unless they are registered under this section for that purpose by the local authority.

Premises registered for manufacture of ice-cream	..	8
Premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	..	58
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	.. .. .	24



## Ice-Cream

Forty-three samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for Methylene Blue Test and were reported on as follows:

Grade I	..	22
Grade II	..	12
Grade III	..	6
Grade IV	..	3

Grades I and II are satisfactory. Grades III and IV are unsatisfactory.

In the case of samples falling in Grades III and IV further samples were taken and the methods of handling were investigated.

## The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

In accordance with the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, the following are registered with the Council.

Milk Distributors	..	19
Dairy Premises	..	2

## The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

These Regulations require special conditions to be complied with before licences to use special designations are granted.

These Regulations re-enact, with amendments, the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960. Prior to 1st of January, 1960, dealers licences to use special designations were granted by the Council but on that date the granting of them became the responsibility of the County Council.

There is one change, however, which is of interest to all local authorities and it is that from the 1st of October, 1964, the special designation for raw milk will be "Untreated" instead of "Tuberculin Tested".

The designated milks are now as follows:

Untreated  
Pasteurised  
Sterilised

and milk sold to the public has to comply with certain prescribed tests according to its special designation. The tests which the various types of milk must satisfy are shown on the next page.

"Untreated" milk is milk which has not been treated by heat. It is required to comply with the Methylene Blue Test for bacterial cleanliness.

"Pastourised" milk is a heat treated milk and is required to comply with the Phosphatase Test for adequate heat treatment, and with the Methylene Blue Test for bacterial cleanliness.

"Sterilised" milk is also a heat treated milk and this milk is required to comply with the prescribed Turbidity Test.

7 samples of "Untreated" milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for the prescribed tests and the results were satisfactory for all the samples.

The reports on 35 samples of "Untreated" milk submitted for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli and the brucella organism were received in 1964.

The reports on 28 of the samples were satisfactory. In the case of 7 samples the guinea pigs inoculated with the samples died three days later and so no report could be given.

#### SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

There are no slaughterhouses in the District.

#### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Application for the renewal of their licences "to slaughter or stun animals in a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard" were received from 2 persons. These were granted.

#### LICENSING ACT, 1961

As regards registration of premises under the Licensing Act, 1961, the Public Health Department has three points to consider - compliance with Food Hygiene Regulations of that part of the premises concerned with the storage and sale of food, adequacy of sanitary accommodation and adequacy and efficiency of ventilation arrangements.

Inspections were made of 2 premises for which applications for renewal of registration was made in 1964.

## H O U S I N G

In relation to housing, local authorities have duties under the Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961 and the Housing Acts.

Under the Public Health Act 1936 the main action taken is in respect of Nuisances - their discovery and abatement. These are dealt with earlier in this report.

Other aspects of housing are dealt with under the Housing Act 1957 and other relevant acts - the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959, the Housing Act 1961, the Housing Act 1964 and others. The House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 introduced a new system of grants known as Standard Grants and the Housing Act 1961 ushered in a new system of housing subsidies, and gave extensive new powers to local authorities to enable them to deal with bad living conditions in houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family. The Housing Act 1964 received the Royal Assent on the 16th July, 1964. Part I came into operation on the 16th July, 1964, and Parts III and IV on the 16th August, 1964. This Act provides for the development of housing societies through the establishment of a new body - the Housing Corporation. It also confers new compulsory powers on local authorities to secure improvement of houses, amends the improvement grant system and enlarges the powers of local authorities to remedy conditions in multi-occupied houses.

Below is set out certain of the provisions of these Acts and particulars of work carried out by the department during 1964.

### HOUSING ACT, 1957

- Part II deals with the provisions of securing the repair, maintenance and sanitary condition of houses.
- Part III deals with Clearance Areas.
- Part IV deals with the abatement of Overcrowding.
- Part V deals with the Provision of Housing Accommodation.

#### Part II

##### Section 3 (Duty of Local Authority to inspect district and keep records)

- a) Number of houses inspected and recorded in accordance with the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 .. 19
- b) Number of inspections made .. 25



#### Section 4 (Definition of Standard of Fitness)

This Section enacts that in determining for any of the purposes of this Act whether a house is unfit for human habitation, regard shall be had to its condition in respect of the following matters, that is to say:

- a) repair;
- b) stability;
- c) freedom from damp;
- d) natural lighting;
- e) ventilation;
- f) water supply;
- g) drainage and sanitary conveniences;
- h) facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water.

#### Section 16 (Power of Local Authority to except undertaking)

Under the provisions of Section 16(4) of the Housing Act 1957, an undertaking was accepted from the owner of 12 Western Road that a schedule of works would be carried out by him with respect to part of the building which comprises the ground floor middle room, ground floor rear room and ground floor scullery.

#### Part III - Clearance and Redevelopment

The 1955-60 Slum Clearance Programme submitted to the Minister provided for the clearance of 148 houses.

In 1963 the following three areas (two included in the Council's Programme and an additional one) were represented by the Medical Officer of Health and Compulsory Purchase Orders were made by the Council.

<u>Area</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
1. 32, 34, 36, and 38, West Street, Shoreham-by-Sea	4
2. 1 and 2 Middle Street, Shoreham-by-Sea	2
3. 1 - 10 Albion Cottages ) 1 - 15 St. Aubyn's Street ) 45 and 46 Ham Road ) 356/358 Brighton Road ) (one dwelling)	28

A Public Local Inquiry was held in 1963 in respect of No. 1 and in 1964 in respect of Nos. 2 and 3. The Minister's decisions were received in 1964, and were as follows. The Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed in respect of area No. 3. In the case of area No. 2 the houses were found to be unfit but for other reasons the Compulsory Purchase Order was not confirmed. The Compulsory Purchase Order was not confirmed in respect of No. 1.

In addition to the 148 houses in the programme 21 other houses have been added and so far 150 houses have been dealt with. There remain, therefore, 19 houses to be dealt with.

No areas were represented in 1964.

Demolition of the properties in area No. 2 were started in 1964.

#### Part V - Provision of housing accommodation

Number of units of housing accommodation completed by the Council during 1964	..	7
Number of units of housing accommodation under construction by the Council during 1964	..	30

#### Housing Applications

1. Number of applicants on the Council's Housing Department's register at 31st. December 1964	..	232
2. New applicants added to the register in 1964	..	39
3. Number of families on the Council's register rehoused during 1964 (including transfer to accommodation other than Council accommodation)		
(a) from houses due for demolition under a Clearance Order or a Compulsory Purchase Order)	..	9
(b) from other accommodation	..	10
4. Number of families at 31st. December 1964 living in houses due for demolition under a Clearance Order or C.P.O.		
(a) Aston Cottages, Freehold St.O.S.Rd.C.P.O.	21 families	
(b) Brighton Rd/Ham Road C.P.O.	33	"
(c) Surry Street/Ham Road C.P.O.	6	"



## Modernisation of Council houses

Number of Council houses in which modernisation  
was carried out during the year ended 31.12.64 .. 44

The Council's total programme for modernisation of Council  
houses was for 206 houses and up to the 31st. December 1964  
181 houses have been completed.

## HOUSING(FINANCIAL PROVISIONS)ACT,1958

Under this Act grants can be made by local councils to help  
owners to improve houses to a good standard or to convert them  
into flats. These grants are known as Discretionary Grants.

No application was received for a Discretionary Grant in 1964.

## HOUSE PURCHASE & HOUSING ACT 1959

as amended by  
HOUSING ACT 1961 and  
HOUSING ACT 1964

This Act requires local authorities to make grants for the  
standard amenities - fixed bath, wash hand basin, water closet,  
hot water supply and a food store - provided certain conditions  
are complied with. These grants are known as Standard Grants.

There were 8 applications for these grants in 1964. In 5  
cases the grant was made. In 2 cases the grant was not made  
because the houses did not qualify for grant. Consideration of  
one application was deferred by the Council and a decision had  
not been made by the end of 1964.

## SMALL DWELLINGS ACQUISITION ACTS

Four advances were made.

## HOUSING ACT 1964

This Act confers new compulsory powers on local authorities  
to secure improvement of houses. A survey of houses likely to  
require improvement was in progress during the year.

## LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

Enquiries as to any outstanding sanitary or other notices  
were answered in connection with Land Charge Searches in respect  
of 818 properties.

# FACTORIES SHOPS AND OFFICES

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## FACTORIES ACT, 1961

District Councils have certain responsibilities in connection with general health and welfare provisions in factories. These differ according to whether the factory is a power factory or a non-power factory, i.e. whether mechanical power is or is not used.

In the case of non-power factories, the duties are concerned with the provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors, sanitary conveniences.

In power factories the only duty of the District Council relates to sanitary conveniences, the other health provisions being the responsibility of H.M. Inspector of Factories, who is also responsible in both types of factories for the requirement relating to provision and maintenance of suitable and sufficient lighting.

District Councils are also responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to Outwork.

Outwork. The law in relation to outworkers is dealt with in Sections 133 and 134 (Part VIII of the Factories Act).

The classes of outwork to which the provisions relate are specified by Regulations made by the Minister of Labour.

Section 133 of the Factories Act requires the occupier of every factory and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory, to keep in prescribed form and manner lists showing the names and addresses of all persons employed by them as outworkers.

A copy of the list is required to be sent to the Council of the District in which the factory is situated and if the place of employment of the outworker is outside the district in which the factory is situated the Council of that District is required to forward the name and address of any outworker to the appropriate District Council.

Section 134 of the Act applies to the employment of persons in unwholesome premises.

Below is a list of the factories registered in the District and on the following pages are tables showing the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153 (1) of the Factories Act, 1961 to be furnished by Medical Officers of Health in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council.

Factories registered in the District

The following is a summary of industries and trades registered:

Agricultural	..	..	..	..	2
Boat Yard	..	..	..	..	5
Brush Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	1
Builders and Builders' Merchants	..	..	..	..	12
Boot Repairers	..	..	..	..	3
Coal Grading	..	..	..	..	2
Clothing	..	..	..	..	2
Cycle Repairs	..	..	..	..	1
Detergents	..	..	..	..	1
Engineers	..	..	..	..	31
Fertilizer	..	..	..	..	1
Food Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	10
Firelighters	..	..	..	..	1
Garage	..	..	..	..	11
Garden ornaments	..	..	..	..	1
Laundry	..	..	..	..	3
Packing Case Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	1
Printers	..	..	..	..	3
Plastic Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	2
Radio and Electrical	..	..	..	..	2
Scrap Metal Dealers	..	..	..	..	1
Surgical Instruments	..	..	..	..	1
Upholstery	..	..	..	..	2
Watch Repairer	..	..	..	..	2
Building Sites	..	..	..	..	9
Road Surfacing Plant	..	..	..	..	2
Timber Merchants	..	..	..	..	5
Joinery	..	..	..	..	6
Concrete and Ballast Grading	..	..	..	..	8
Electronic Equipment	..	..	..	..	1

# FACTORIES ACT, 1961

## Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

### PART I OF THE ACT

#### 1. INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	10	8	-	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	113	64	4	-
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	9	9	-	-
Total	132	81	4	-



# FACTORIES ACT 1961

## Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

### 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Defects		Referred		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness(S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding(S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation(S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors(S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	4	-	-	-

### Part VIII of the Act - OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

There were 22 Outworkers and they were all employed by firms outside the District. The nature of the work carried out was as follows: "Making etc. Cleaning and washing Wearing Apparel"

### SHOPS ACT 1950

The work of the Department under the Shops Act is concerned with the provision and maintenance of suitable and efficient ventilation and a reasonable temperature and the provision of sanitary conveniences for persons employed in or about the shop.

Number of shops in the District	..	264
Number of inspections made	..	135
Number of contraventions found	..	2
Number of contraventions remedied	..	2

### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act, which makes provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in these premises came into force in 1964, the section relating to the requirement to register premises on the 1st. May and most of the main provisions on the 1st. August 1964.

Below is a table showing the number of premises registered, their classification and the number which had received a general inspection by the end of the year.

CLASS OF PREMISES	Registered Premises		
	No. reg. during year	Total No. regist. at end of year	Number receiving a general inspection during yr.
Offices	46	46	18
Retail Shops	104	104	16
Wholesale shops, warehouses	7	7	5
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	17	17	5
Fuel storage depots	2	2	-

The number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises - 94

Contraventions of the Act were observed at 16 premises and Notices were served requiring compliance with the Act.

The table below shows an "analysis of persons employed in premises by workplace"

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	355
Retail Shops	377
Wholesale shops, warehouses	136
Catering establishments etc.	74
Fuel storage depots	42
Canteens	4

Males 492 Females 496 Total 988

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1964.

### DWELLING HOUSES

#### Inspection under the Public Health Act 1936

Complaints	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Verminous Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87

<u>Inspections under the Housing Acts</u>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	645
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### OTHER INSPECTIONS, VISITS, ETC.

Accumulations and deposits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Agricultural Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Atmospheric Pollution Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287
Dustbins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
Heating appliances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Keeping of animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Offensive trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pet Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Offices and Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Workplaces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Halls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Noise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40

### MISCELLANEOUS

Appointments and Interviews	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175
Public Health Act Re-Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161
Woodworm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	458
Caravans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74

### NOTICES SERVED

Factories Act	..	..	..	..
Public Health Acts	..	..	..	..
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	..	..	..	..
Shops Act	..	..	..	..
Clean Air Act	..	..	..	..
Noise Abatement Act	..	..	..	..
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	..	..	..	..
Housing Act	..	..	..	..

### INFORMAL

### STATUTORY

4	-
84	7
7	-
2	-
6	-
2	-
16	-
3	-
<u>124</u>	<u>7</u>



DEFECTS REMEDIED AND NUISANCES ABATED as a result of service of notices:

External walls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Roofs repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Drains cleansed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Drains repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Drains reconstructed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Windows repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Windows made to open ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Improvement of lighting ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Walls and ceilings repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Damp walls treated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Doors repaired and renewed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Floors repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Staircases repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sinks repaired and renewed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Larders provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Guttering provided or repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Water pipes repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dustbins provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
W.C.'s repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
W.C.'s naming ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
W.C.'s provided ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Accumulations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Improvement at Offensive Trades ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Prevention of damage by Pests Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Smoke and dust ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Noise ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Offices and Shops Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Food premises defects ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
Factories Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
							<hr/> 306 <hr/>

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

Inspections

Registered Food Premises ..	..	..	..	..	..	136
Other food premises ..	..	..	..	..	..	553
Food ..	..	..	..	..	..	89
Dairies and milk distributors ..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Vans, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3
<u>Investigations</u> - food complaints ..	..	..	..	..	..	19
<u>Samples</u> for bacteriological examination ..	..	..	..	..	..	93
<u>Notices Served</u> - all types of food shops ..	..	..	..	..	..	47



## APPENDIX

### SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

Below is a summary of Services provided by other authorities under the Acts mentioned:

#### NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

The National Health Service Act, 1946 makes provision for the following Services:-

##### 1. Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II of the Act).

The provision of hospital and specialist services in the District is the responsibility of the South West Metropolitan Hospital Board and the Worthing Group Hospital Management Committee set up under this Board carries out the day-to-day administration of the hospitals which serve the District.

The names of these hospitals are:

Southlands Hospital	..	General Hospital
Worthing Hospital	..	General Hospital
Littlehampton Hospital	..	General Hospital
Swandean Hospital	..	Infectious Diseases and Long stay cases
Zachary Merton Hospital	..	Maternity Hospital

##### 2. Personal Health Services (Part III of the Act)

These Services are provided by the West Sussex County Council:

1. The Care of Mothers and young children
2. Domiciliary midwifery
3. Home Nursing
4. Health Visiting
5. Vaccination and Immunisation
6. Ambulance Service
7. Prevention of illness, care, and after-care, of persons suffering from illness
8. Home Help

### 3. General Medical and Dental Services (Part IV)

The National Health Service Executive Council is the authority responsible for the purpose of exercising functions with respect to the provision of services under this part of the Act. The Executive Council operates from Chichester.

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The West Sussex County Council as Welfare Authority provides a Welfare Service for the Aged and for Handicapped Persons.

#### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The West Sussex County Council in its capacity as Local Education Authority, is responsible for the provision of the School Health Service.









